was not in accordance with the statement made by that gentleman, but was in accordance with the report made by the chairman of the Committee of the Whole. If should turn out that that amendment had been adopted and through neglect had not been reported, it seems out fair that it should come before the House for an ex-pression of opinion. He could not move the amend

GOOCH desired to ask if the gentleman would Mr. GOOCH desired to ask if the gentleman would give him an opportunity to offer the amendment. Mr. PHELPS replied that, as he understood the mat-ter, the amendment was that of the gentleman from Ten-nesses, [Mr. Avrax,] as amended by the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts him-self. H, upon examination, it should appear that it had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, it was but him-ter there should be a very year it in the House, and he

t there should be a vote upon it in the House, and he did be willing that it should be offered precisely as it would be withing that it should be observed precisely in the had been misled in the hurry this morning in

making a statement to the House. He found it would be accessary to go a little further, reconsider the en-grossment of the bill, and submit a motion that the vote

y which the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Braxen] was adopted be reconsidered. Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, contended that the proposi-tion was precisely similar in substance to that which had been offered by the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Blazm.] and adopted by the committee. Mr. PHELITS said he was willing to lay the matter be-fere the chairman of the committee and if more exam-

fore the chairman of the committee, and if, upon examination, he found that the amendment had been adopted ination, he found that the amendment had been anopted, and they had omitted to report it, he certainly would give leave to permit that amendment to be moved; but if, upon examination, it should appear that it had been rejected, he thought the gentleman from Massachusetts was making too hard a request.

Mr. GOOCH replied that they all understood that they could not appear from the journal, and there was no use the could not appear from the journal, and there was no use to be a discussion as a whether or not it was adopting the second of the second could be a discussion as a whether or not it was adopting the second of the sec

to go into a discussion as to whether or not it was adopt ed in Committee of the Whole. In answer to the gen tleman from Texas, [Mr. REAGAN,] he said it was true ed in Committee of the Whole. In answer to the gen tleman from Texas, [Mr. Readaw,] he said it was true they had a vote upon an amendment similar in char acter, but not precisely similar in all respects. He submitted that the misunderstanding on his side of the House, and perhaps on the other side, affected that vote and caused it to be decided as it was. There was an understanding that the same thing was in mother part of the bill in a more desirable form. It was nothing but fair that they should have a vote upon the proposition and he did not think he had made an unreasonable re-

Mr. PHELPS replied that he did not desire to have at examination simply of the Journal, but meant such as examination as would satisfy every gentleman, for they all knew that in haste mistakes would occur.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, then stated that his recol-lection corresponded with the journal and the report to Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, said that was also his rec

The question was then taken, and the motion to reconsider prevailed—yeas 102, mays 73.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MEMBERS

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, then moved to recons Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was order to be engrossed. He referred to the condition in which the House found it-self. He found his colleague on the Committee of Ways and Means from Pennsylvania [Mr. Pantars] voting in committee for the report of this bill, and coming into the House and voting to defeat it. He had been placed there as the friend of the administration and by the friends of the pressul President

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, inquired whether it was in der to refer to the proceedings of the committee room.
The SPEAKER replied that it was not.
Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman from
this ouri-charged that Executive interference had placed

his colleague upon a committee of the House—Mr. PHELPS. I deny that. I made no such charge as Executive interference. I have said that the influence of friences of this administration had placed him there. say so still; and I ask whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not consider himself a friend of the

ministration.

Mr. JONES. I do, sir, and I am prepared to carry ou on this floor the recommendations of the administration
Can the gentleman say as much?
Mr. PHELPS replied that he was not prepared to carr
out all the recommendations of the present Executive.

Mr. PHELE'S replied that he was not prepared to car
out all the recommendations of the present Executive.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Then what right has be
come up and make charges against other gentlemen?

Mr. PHELPS. It does not become the gentleman of
my left to complain. Where stands he?

Mr. STANTON. of Ohio. I rise to a question of

Several MEMBERS cried "Order1" and considerable

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri must

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri must confine himself to the bill.

Mr. PHELPS replied that he would.

Mr. PHELPS replied that he would.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, asked the right to reply to the remarks of his colleague upon the Committee of Ways and Means, which might as well have been spared, and could not have come from a worse quarter.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that it came with a very bad grace from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to reflect upon his action. Was he to be schooled here and told that he must vote for a bill because it came from the Committee of Ways and Means, when it contained appropriations which were, as he believed, objections which were, as he believed, objective to the property of the committee from the Committee of Ways and Means, when it contained appropriations which were, as he believed, objectionable to the clusiman himself? Had not the gentleman from Missouri, who professed now to be par excellent friend of the administration, and asked to exclude him from close alliance, said the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Blank] was put in as a rebute to the administration, about which the gentleman was so any sous? He thought he had been indebted to the Speaker along for his general transfer of the Committee of Ways and his appointment on the Committee of Ways and and heard for the first time that any one believed He would not vote for any measure which he could not justify to himself and his constituents. There had not been a vote of his that had not been given on the side of economy. Could the gentleman from Missouri say as much? He told them that because he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means he must follow his dictation. He was willing to resign his place there rather than resign his manhood here. He voted in committee as he thought right, and he would vote in the same way

Mr. PHELPS desired Mr. PHILLIPS to point out the obctionable appropriations in the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has no right to ask me

Mr. PHELPS. Can the gentleman lay his finger upon

Mr. PHILIAPS, of Pennsylvania. Yes, I can; but I election to point it out. The gentleman must take my word for it. He had voted against the bill and would do

it again. The gentleman had undertaken to lecture one who he said once belonged to the party, but had no right to belong any longer.

Mr. PHELPS. When I made use of that remark, I

Mt. PHELPS. When I made use of that remark, I applied it to a gentleman sitting nearer to me.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania. Well, Mr. Chairman, what does he mean by that?
[Great laughter, and loud cries of "Order!"]

Mr. PHILLIPS (resuming) said he wanted the gentleman to understand that he would vote now and henceforward just as he thought right, without reference to his votes, his action, and without any attempt to relieve him from the responsibility which, in his judgment, would be very much increased.

3.\*\*r. PHELPS replied that he was willing to have all the resp. onsibility rest upon him that ought. If the gen-

the responsibility rest upon him that ought. If the gen-tieman from Pennsylvania supposed he had any agency in placing him on that committee he mistook what he had said. He stated that he was placed there in accordance with the wishes and at the urgent solicitations of the friends of the administration. He did not say that the Speaker's judgment had been at all biased or warped in exercising the appointing power, but at the Speaker's judgment had been 42 in based of warped revershing the appointing power, high at the customary enggestions made to him, that gentleman had been placed upon important committees. The Speaker dazyned the appointment due to Pennsylvania, and he thought the Speaker decided rightly. He now came to the subject-matter under consideration, and it would be seen by an examination of the record that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the proposition of the record that the gentleman from Pennsylvania constraints. sylvania had not moved to reduce a single appropriation, and apon the amendment which he himself offered there had not been opposition enough to obtain a vote by yeas and nays. Where was there anything objectionable in that hill? When he asked the gentleman to point it out, he said he could not be catechized. He did not set himself to district to members their course of action. Mr. PHILLIPS inquired what the gentleman meant by

is public lecture.

Mr. FHEUPS replied there were rusging that fifteer
tracerutic members from Pennsylvania would your for

Mr. LEIDY, of Pennsylvania, said so far as that dec-

Jaration concerned bimself it was unique.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Philains] to say there
had been an amendment placed in the bill censuring the
spininistration. He desired to ask if he meant the
smex dment which he had offered.

PHIJALIPS said when the gentleman from the St.

Puriou did not hesitate to vote indirect cent re upon the

Mr. PHELIPS. I am ready to unswer that. Mr. PHELIPS had understood him to say it con indirect consure upon the administration. He had sted for the amendment of Mr. Brasen because he did

leve they were paupers or bankrupts.
BRANCH understood Mr. Philais not to have

Mr. PHILLIPS said he did not know whether it wa Mr. RFICHIE, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the

eman did not seem to know precisely which was to neidered the administration.

FHELPS (resuming) desired to say that when the

act. FifeLPS persuming desired to say that when the centleman referred to the attempt to consure the adminstration contained in this appropriation bill, he asked im to point out the section and clause—

Mr. PHILLIPS (interrupting) said he meant to say the tentleman himself, chairman of the Committee of Wayand Means, who voted for the clause put in for the purches of convenient the administration.

pose of consuring the administration.

Mr. PHELPS. The amendment to which the gentle manner refers has not been put upon this bill. In giving his vote for it, it was no censure upon the administration. It only authorized the administration to give the contract one upon which they were now traveling. He believes the transmission of mail matter would be expedited from five to seven days, and he had yet to understand that the exact line of a post-route became an administration measure. He would ask whether the gentleman from Penns, lyania had declared he would vote for no more appropri-

ation bills at this session of Congress?

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that he had not. He had made up his mind not to vote for this bill, and he meant to rry out his determination.

Mr. PHELPS then inquired whether he had declared he

appropriation bills un

tariff should be amended?

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that he had not.

Mr. PHILLIPS found no fault with the determination.

Mr. PHILLIPS found no fault with the determination of the properties of the properties of the way in accordance with the will of his constituents.

hon moved the previous question.

The previous question being seconded, the motion that
he vote ordering the bill to be engressed be reconsidered was agreed to—yeas 121, noes 67.

Mr. BARRE, of New York, then moved that the vote
by which the attendment of Mr. Braxen in relation to
sost office buildings was adopted by reconsidered; pend-

ng which —

A brief debate ensued, in which Messrs. Branch and

A brief debate ensued, in which Messrs. Branch and Smith, of Virginia, opposed the amendment of Mr. Phish's authorizing the payment out of the treasury of the deficiencies of the Post Office Department; Mr. Smith erging that it would relieve the Postmaster General of all necessity for retrenching his expenses, and Messrs. Howand and Phish's, of Missouri, replied to the remarks of the former gentleman, contending that the Postmaster General could not disburse money except in pursuance of law. Mr. PHELPS then demanded the previous question

pending which—
Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, although he could no vote for the amendment of Mr. Blam, moved that the CRAWFORD, of Georgia, raised a point of order

that the motion could not be entertained pending the nand for the previous question.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion could be en

Trained pending the call for the previous question.

The previous question being seconded, and the que on recurring on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Branch was adopted— Mr. PHELPS moved the rules be suspended and the louse go into the Committee of the Whole on the state the Union; pending which-

THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

NICHOLS, of Ohio, from the select committee as pinted to investigate the charge made in the correspon once of the New York Times, and other newspapers that a member of the Committee on Accounts had re-actived a consideration for reporting favorably upon cerain claims brought before that committee, submitted manimous report, accomplaned by the following resolu

Resolvest, That the testimony choited by the solvest committee is allocate for the conviction of the member, implicated [Mr. SEA mon the charge specified, neither is the testimony sufficient to

On motion of Me. NICHOLS, the report and testimony

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. The question recurring upon the motion that the Hous

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual re port of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Also, the joint resolutions of the city councils of Wash-inton protesting against the passage of the bill before Congress granting further privileges to the Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad Company; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

table and ordered to be printed.

Also, communications from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the Chickness funds, and in answer to a resolution of the House calling for a statement of the amount and disposition of the five-per-cent, funds accruing to the State of Indiana; which were severally laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Chems agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Jones, of Tennes-see, in the shair) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the ear ending June 30, 1860, general debate being closed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, said in the Globe vesterday of the report of the discussion on the army bill, it ap-peared, after some remarks which he made upon the de-enceless condition of Texas, that in reply to the question of Mr. Kilsorn, "I would like to know where the gent man from Texas will go when he leaves the Union Mr. Reagan replied: "Where we once stood, uno

Mr. Readan replied: "Where we once stood, under the Lone Star, and when we go we will take with us the whole of the Guli States, if not the whole South." He would ask his colleague if those were his sentiments. Mr. REAGAN replied that that announcement had been made by his colleague, and not by himself.

Mr. BRYAN rejoined that his colleague avoided saying whether or not he endorsed the sentiment. If he had been willing to endorse it, he would have been willing to let it appear as his own. They were his words, and he would stand by them.

BEPAIRS, ARMAMENT, AND EQUIPMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the paragraph appropriating \$3,100,000 for the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, fuel for steamers, and parchase of hemp, be stricken out, and a paragraph inserted appropriating for fuel for the navy, to be purchased seried appropriating for fuel for the navy, to be purchased in the mode prescribed by law, and the transportation thereof \$600,000, for the purchase of hemp and other materials \$300,200, for the repair, armament and equipment of vessels, \$1,000,500, provided, that no more than \$1,000 \*Lat be expended in any navy-yard in the repair of any vessels, until the necessity for such repairs and the probable nost thereof is ascertained by the report of a board of not less than three officers of the navy.

Mr. SHERMAN contended that there had been gross the such repairs of the navy.

Mr. SHERMAN contended that there had been gross abuses in the purchast of these materials, implicating officers of the government, and read from the resolutions of the majority of the select committee, appointed to inv. stigate this subject, to sustain his position.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, opposed the amendment. Referring to the charge of increased expenditure, he said that it had become necessary from the increased service that had been ordered, the increased number of steamers in the service, and the expenses of the Paraguay expedition.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, also opposed the amendment on the ground that it would a little against the interests of the government, and in reply to the charge that officers of the government had been implicated in the almost to which the gentleman referred, said that the proof did not sustain it. He moved to amend the amendment by increasing the appropriation for frel to \$7.20,900; pending which considerable discussion ensued, until, finally—Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, haved to amend the original paragraph which it was proposed to strike out by reducing the appropriation to \$2,500,000; which amendment was adopted—ayes 116, mays 7. [During the vote upon this amendment the committee type found itself without a quorum, when the roll was called and the fact reported to the House.]

The question securing upon the awendment to the amendment— Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, also opposed the amendment

Mr. Blass, of Ohio, moved that the committee rise

which modify did not prevail.

The amendment is the amendment was then rejected; and the question being put upon the amendment, it was decided in the negative—ayes 78, noss flot counted.

THE STUDENTS AT THE NAVAL SCHOOL

WASHINGTON Mr. SPINNER, of New York, moved to amend the appropriation of \$463,000 for ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, so as to provide for the enlargement of the quarters for the accommodation of students at the Naval School at Anapolis; which amendment was ruled out of order by the chairman. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, then moved to smend the paragraph appropriating \$896,000 for contingent expenses by reducing it to \$568,000; which amendment was re-

COMMODORE PAULDING.

Mr. COLPAX, of Indiana, moved to add at the f this paragraph a provise that the amount expended y Commodore Paulding, in defence of suits growing out f his arrest of William Walker, shall be paid out of this and : which was ruled out of order by the Chairman. Mr. COLFAX appealed from the decision of the Chair; and the question being put, the Chair was sustained— ayes 66, noes 56.

WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, then moved that the appropriation of \$80,703.90 for the Washington navy-yard be reduced in the sum of \$8,000, that amount being required for gas and gas fixtures; which amendment

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, then moved that all in relation to navy-yards be stricken out and a paragraph in-serted appropriating for the preservation of works and for the current repairs at the several navy-yards: At Portsmouth, N. H., \$10,000; Boston, \$15,000; New York, \$20,000; Philadelphia, \$15,000; Washington, \$10,000; Norfolk, \$20,000; Pensacola, \$20,000; Mare feland, \$1,000; and Sackett's Harbor, \$1,000; pending

Considerable discussion enaued upon a number of amendments to the amendment, until finally the com-mittee found itself without a quorum, and reported the fact to the House.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, then moved that there

e a call of the House; which motion ayes 42, nocs 52—
Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved that the House adjourn; which motion did not prevail—yeas 24, nays 87.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, then moved that there be a call of the House; which motion was agreed to.

During the call of the roll, several motions that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and that the House adjourn sere put and decided negatively. Finally, the roll having been called twice, the doors were

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Finally, the roll having been cated twice, the doors were closed, and pending the call for excuses—

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, remarked that gentlemen who had answered to their names had left the half since the call of the roll, and he wanted to know whether all further proceedings under the call could not be dispensed with and a new one ordered.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, thought it was con-

Mr. RUFFIA, of North Carolina, thought it was contempt of the House to leave without consent.

Mr. NICHOLS was also of that opinion, when it was
necessary to conduct the public business for gentlemen to
act in that way. He wantet these, who had left after
the call, brought in as well as the absentess.

The SPEAKER suggested that there seemed to be some
imperfection in the rules by which the chair was unable
to close the doors to prevent express.

close the doors to prevent egress.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, then moved that all forthe

proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and a Mr. McQUEEN, of South Carolina, hoped the cours

dicated by the gentlemen from Ohio would be adopted Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, moved that the House adorn; which motion did not prevail.

The motion of Mr. Nicnots was then agreed to, and the doors were unclosed.

Mr. NICHOLS then moved that there be a call of the

House; which motion was agreed to.

The roll was accordingly called through twice, when the doors were closed, and more than an hour was spent in hearing the excuss of absentees; when—
On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, the Sergeunt at-

them in.

At a quarter to 8 o'clock, the Sergeant-at-Arms presented himself with Messrs. Bass, of Ohio, Wood, of Maine, Clark, of Missouri, and Bryan, of Texas, who were severally excused upon the payment of costs, with the exception of Mr. Clarks, who was excused without the payment of costs, but higher the payment of costs, but higher the payment of indispenses.

The other gentlemen had been to dir sition. The other gentlemen had been to dinner.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was again announced at twenty
minutes past 8 o'clock with Mr. Miles, of South Caro
lina, in custody: at twenty-five minutes past 8 o'clock
with Mr. Cayasacun, of Minnesota; and at half past 8
o'clock with Mr. Kukkin, of l'ennsylvania. Pending the cse gentlemen— r. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Hous

adjourned-yeas 66, nays 64

By Mr. AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT, of Georgia: The memorial Thomas A. Jones and two handred other persons, citizens of Cascounty, Georgia, praying the imposition on iron of a sufficient special dary, or a daty upon known evaluation, or a properly-arranged "slidin scale," if practicable, so as to enable the labor of the country on played in that branch of industry to remain so employed, and to of tain its fair and just reward: referred to the Committee of Ways and

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

motion of Mr. Attorney General Black, Robert Kane and Isaac S. Serrill, esqrs., of Pennsylvania, readmitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. No. 242. The United States, appellants, w. Charles Forsat. The motion to fix a day for the argument of this cause was argued by Messrs. Bayard and Nelson in sup-port thereof, and by Mr. Attorney General Black in op-

sition thereto. No. 284. Sampson and Tappan, claimants of the ship Sarah, &c , appellants, vs. Sam'l Welsh et al. The mo-tion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mr. Serrill in support thereof, and by Mesers. Wharton and Kane in opposition thereto.
No. 71. The Board of Commissioners of the County

Knox, plaintiffs in error, rs. David C. Wallace. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. R. W. Thompson for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. N. C. McLean for the defendant in error Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

Corporations a Pailure.—E. B. Bigelow, esq., a practical manufacturer and inventor, issued a pamphlet a few months since on the "Depressed Condition of Manufactures in Massachusetts." His text was this statement tures in Massachusetts. Its text was this statement:
"Under the present corporate mode of bringing together
capital and skill, Massachusetts can never, as a manufacturing community, attain to a high degree of productive power; and can never maintain even a respectable
position in competition with the private enterprise of lier
foreign rivals." He says, "in the State of Rhode Island
manufacturing from the first has been conducted mainly by private enterprise. Notwithstanding she has been obliged to contend with the over-producing tendencies of her neighbor and rival, she has, on the whole, been more successful than Massachusetts. She is more skillful and successful than Massachusetts. She is more skillful and better understands the art of economical production. The Slaters and the Spragues in the cotton manufacture have a national reputation. The wealthy house of A. & W. prague are about starting a new mill of 50,000 spindles This addition to their manufacturing establishmen ready so extensive, was projected at a period when corporation stocks of Massachusetts were selling heavy discount. Through all the panic they have gone energetically forward, and have now hearly reached its necessful completion.

Mysrkhous Valus.—A correspondent of the Cincinnet inquirer at Jackson, Ohio, gives an account of a subter-anean vault discovered there, in which the air was so ranean vanit discovered there, in which the air was so impure that it was impossible for any one to go down into it. By means of a rake, human bones of gigantic size have been raised, and a small chain of silver, with coins attached to each end. The coins, though much defaced by time, have the appearance of those in use among the Romans in the days of Cicero Africanus, the solution of the service of interest of history draftic devices. ough there were evident traces of hieroglyphic devices

Henry Cruger was the first American who sat in the British House of Commons. He was born in New York city in 1739, and 'on arriving at manhood became connected in business with his father, who had established himself at Bristol, England, which then had a position relative to America similar to that of Liverpool at the present day. In 1774 he was chosen one of the two tep-resentatives to the House of Commons. His colleague was Elmund Burke. He returned to New York after the war, and was elected to the State Senate while yet a fractive of the British House of Commons. He died in imperber of the British House of Commons.

## CITY.

POLICY OF ACTING UPON THE TARIFF AT THE

An important letter has recently been written home by one of the senators from Georgia, the Hon. Aifred Iverson, representing the importance of some action by the present Congress on the subject of the tariff. Although non-concurring in some of the views of the letter, there is so much practical wis dom in the following portion of it, that we present it in our editorial columns. Speaking of the action of the canons of democratic senators on the 5th inst., and of the tariff of 1857, Mr. Iverson sava :

inst., and of the tariff of 1857, Mr. Iverson says:

"This would leave a deficit of from fifteen to twenty millions annually. How was that to be supplied? Either by additional loans or by an increase of the tariff, either now or hereafter. It was a necessity—was it not, under the circumstances, wise and proper that the democratic party, now having a majority in both Houses of Congress, should agree upon and arrange such a tariff as would raise sufficient revenue for the wants of the government; such a one as it could stand upon and defend, and thus settle this vexed and perplexing subject at the present session? If we did not, the question would arise again at the next session, even if no extra session should be called, and under circumstances greatly more unfavorable to the free trade policy and to the democratic party than at present. The tariff party, the lemocratic party than at present. The tariff party, the protectionists, would have a decided majority in the next flouse of Representatives, and would beyond doubt pass such a tariff as would suit them. Could the Senate desuch a tariff as would suit them. Could the Senate de-feat it? Agreeable to the most favorable calculation, the free-trade or anti-tariff party in the next Senate would not have a majority of more than two or three, find it was doubtful whether they would have a majority at all. It was dangerous, therefore, in my opinion, at least unwise, to turn the subject over to the next Con-gress. Besides, if the next Senate should be able to de-feat a protective tariff sent to it from the House, the subject would form one of the exciting elements of the gress. Besidea, if the next Senate should be able to dejeat a protective tariff sent to it from the House, the
subject would form one of the exciting elements of the
next presidential election, and would sweep the democratle party from Congress in every tariff State, and
probably in every free State in the Union. In my opinion, it was better in every point of view that we should
now, whilst we have the power, remodel the tariff to suit
our own policy. It could be done by reducing the free
list, and making a small addition to dutiable articles. I
would vote for any reasonable arrangement which might
be deemed necessary, and which might be agreed upon by
the democratic members and those opposed to a protective tariff. If deemed necessary or important, and as part
of a general scheme thus agreed upon, I would be willing
to vote for a daty of thirty per cent. on iron, coal, and
other similar articles; but I would not vote for the wants
of the government, and to settle the question at the
present session.

"These were the views presented by me in the caucus
alluded to. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury
to the House of Representatives a few days ago renders it
certain that the tariff must either be remodelled or the
entinead debt increased, without any hope or expectation

ertain that the tariff must either be remodelled or the ational debt increased, without any hope or expectation f diminishing it for many years to come, if eyer. My pinion is, that if we do not alter the tariff at this session it will be altered for us at the next with a 'ven counce.' The future will show whether my counsel to ne democratic caucus was wise or not,

We do not perceive how this view of the subjecan be gainsayed. It seems to us that no friend of the democratic party can resist this reasoning. It s so plain and truthful a representation of the case that we do not see how a contrary policy can be persisted in than that recommended, unless it be the express design of members to strike a deadly blow at the democratic organization.

We appeal to higher motives, however, than those which refer merely to the success of party; we arge the importance to the great interests of a reat country, of providing ample means for conlucting its government with energy and vigor during the stirring period in public affairs of which ve are apparently at the threshold. The present is one of the most important crises in which the nations of the earth ever found themselves circumstanced. There are rumors of wars in Europe, and some of the wisest heads and most intelligent observers of events, now there, announce it as their fixed opinion that all the efforts of the governments of the great European powers will be unable to prevent an outbreak of hostilities which may in the end involve the whole European system.

There are indications, too of European intervention in the affairs of Mexico and other portions of our continent, and of a general concentration of the re gards of the European powers upon the affairs of this hemisphere. Is this a fit time for manacling the hands of our government and depriving it of the sinews of influence and potentiality? Are the great interests of our people and republic on this continent to be sacrificed to the miserable schemes of arties and politicians machinating here in the tal? In order that one of our parties may destroy the other, do the managers on either side pre fer that foreign powers may defeat and thwar the interests of our country on our own borders What has the present Congress done for the coun try during its existence? It has done much to de stroy one party and to build up another. But, what has it done to make the American name respected abroad ; to establish American interests where they were falling under foreign machination; to increase the American's pride in his country and its institu tions; to infuse tone and vigor into the American character at home and abroad? It has done nothng-nothing.

The effect of its deliberations, on the contrary, ha been to lessen the confidence of our own people in their government, and to break down American in terests abroad. The administration had done much to attract new eclat to our name. The able states uanship, the astute diplomacy of the President had done much to impress foreign cabinets with the importance of treating all questions in which we had concern with circumspection, and our policy with marked consideration. The policy that has been pursued by Congress has almost neutralized this favorable state of things, and taught Europeans anew that they may deal with America as they would deal with a fickle, unstable, passionate, irresponsible A few more days, and, unless something be done

to reinstate the public exchequer and reorganize the finances of the country, the government will be in a state of revolution. On the 4th of March approach ing the federal government will have reached the precise age allotted to man of three score years and ten. Every man who had attained to in telligence when it was organized and set in mo tion under the patriotic direction of the Father of his Country, has now ceased to be numbered among its living citizens. It has passed entirely into the hands of a new generation. Shall the seventieth an niversary of its establishment be the commencement of its disorganization? We trust that those who are threatening the factious proceedings, with the rumors of which the atmosphere is so rife, may consider the consequences of the step they meditate, and allow their patriotic reflections the weight which they should have even with thoughtless politiciaus and

REGAL REMEDIES IN THE TERRITORIES. It has always been the position of statesmen from

the South that the constitution carried slavery into the common territories, inasmuch as it recognised the right of the citizens of every State to emigrate to them with every species of property recognised as such in any of the States of the Union. This principle is recognised and enforced as law by the Dred It follows, then, that is all those territories ac-

nired by conquest and cession from Mexico, if there

ere existing at the time any laws inhibiting slavery,

ney were abrogated by the constitution of the nited States the moment the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo was ratified by the Senate. The law in relation to the nature and tenure of the property would, of course, be that of the new soy reign; but, if the new sovereign did not change or alter the rules of proceeding in the courts, then the emedies would be those existing at the time of the canisition. This would leave in force the remedies existing in the body of the civil and Spanish law for the recovery of slaves, and they were ample. Nothing stood opposed to them but the

Mexican decree inhibiting slavery, and that was ab-

rogated by the constitution of the United States, as the common territories. No lawyer can for a moment suppose that when the courts were organized in New Mexico they were without rules of proceeding until a code of practice was framed. They found them existing, ready made at their bands, in the civil and Spanish law. The organic act for that Territory declares that " the aid supreme and district courts, respectively, shall ossess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction." In regulating appeals and writs of error it de clares: "except only that, in all cases involving titles to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, with out regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy." The provisions in relation to this subject in the organic acts for Utah, Kansas, and Nebraska are the same, and they recognise the existence of remedies for the recovery of slaves, if not the existence of slavery in all these Territories. It is fair to say that, as to all proceedings in court, these organic acts recognise the existence of "prop erty" and "title" in slaves, and require the courts to entertain jurisdiction on that hypothesis. How, then, is it to be doubted that the remedies of the civil law would apply? How is it to be questioned that the ommon law and chancery remedies would apply, se far as they exist as general rules, in reference to this class of property in the States, from which it has been introduced into the Territories?

There is no doubt that slavery existed in England at common law. "The condition of the Saxon slave was that of pure slavery."-Cobb on Slavery, ch. Sth. "The slaves were conveyed both by deed and by will, and in juxtaposition with cattle and other personalty," \* \* \* "They were purchased for exportation, until that was forbidden; and Henry dates that at Bristol a brisk slave trade was carried on in purchasing Englishmen and exporting them to Ireland for sale."-Ih. \* \* \* "In 1553 we are informed by Hakeluyt 24 negro slaves were brought to England from the coast of Africa." \* . The introduction of negro slaves into that country continued, without question as to its legality, until the trial of the celebrated Somersett case in 1771."-Ib. Slavery not only existed at common law, but was authorized and commanded by English statutes It is known that the cases previous to Somersett re cognise negro slavery. In Gelly vs. Clerc, 1 Ld. Raymond, p. 147, it was held that "trover will lie for a negro boy"-p. 147.

The argument in Somersett's case admits that sla very exists in America both by the customary law and positive enactment. The judgment discharged the slave on the ground that there was no law to hold him in England. The judgment went on the ground that there was no right. The case shows hat, if there had been a right to hold him, he would have been restored to his master. The other English cases prove that, admitting the right, trover and other remedies for the recovery of personal property world lie for a slave.

In the Territories the right is established by the nstitution, and the remedy necessarily follows, a it exists at common law and in chancery in the slave States. If the common law furnished no remedy, then the civil law, as it existed in France and Spain would come to the aid of the right in the country acquired from France and Spain, or Mexico. The two ystems would exist together so far as not in conflict. although it may be true that, under the organic acts, the common-law remedies as they obtain in the slave States would prevail over those of the civil law.

Again: the common-law remedies of England would be ample under the right existing, as exbounded by the Dred Scott case, and it is not in the power of Congress or a territorial legislature to withlraw all remedy as a means of excluding slavery.

SHIPMENT OF SEEDS FROM CHINA .- We learn that depatches have been received by the Commissioner of Patents, from Mr. Robert Fortune, bearing date at Shang ai, as recent as the 6th of December, enclosing bills of lading for large quantities of ten seeds packed in earth Vang-mue tree and its seeds; seeds of the Camphor tree, lung-oil tree, and of the "Oo dang."

The Yang mae is much esteemed in China for its fruit the True oil produces a valuable oil largely used by ear penters and varnishers of wood; and the Oo-dung is highly prized for ornaments. The introduction of the camphor tree into Florida and other southern States has seen contemplated for more than a hundred years, but no direct measures have been taken before the present that could seem to warrant success

We understand that the Patent Office has creeted upon he most approved, principles a propagating house, on a public reservation in this city, for the germination of the above named seeds, where they will be placed as soon as they arrive, preparatory to a unsplanting them to the lo adities in which the experiments of acclimatization and colling are finally to be made.

We presume that there is no citizen of this republic ho will not commend the enterprise herein exhibited, and rejoice most heartily in its ultimate success.

Hon, GEO. W. MANYPENNY, late Commissioner of Inian Affairs, and now Editor of the Ohio Statesman, says n his paper of the 22d that he will the next day publis the charge of Mr. Blair, in the House of Representatives, that he, while Commissioner, furnished arms to various andian tribes. He will thus give Mr. Blair the benefit o his columns, "and in a few accompanying remarks will show to the satisfaction of every candid mind that Blair a base slanderer and a wilful and deliberate calumpiator and falsifier of the official records of the country.

Mrs. Barnhardt has obtained a judgment of four thos Mrs. Earmardt has obtained a jugidistic of but those and dollars against the Rensellaer and Suratoga railroad company, her husband baving been killed on their road some months ago. She claimed five the saind dollars. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Thursday night,) February 24, 1859.

The incident of the interesting and important (!) debate in the Senate yesterday on that novel theme—Kansae—which has meet amused us here, is the assertion of Mr. David Broderick with regard to "the views of California," reaching us, as it does, just twenty-four hours after the nows that the legislature of California have called on the said David Broderick to resign his seat by a vote of fifty to one, "in order to give him a full understanding of the possition he occuries to his constituency." New it fifty to one, "in order to give him a full understanding of the position be occupies to his constituency." New, it is clear that either Mr. Broderick had not received this "gentle hint" when he undestook to contradict Senator (win's statement with regard to the opinions of the peo-ple of his State, or else, having made a wilful misstate-ment, he is determined to stick to it after the manner of the Irishman who said his house was sixteen for high, and, having once said it, resolved to "stick to it" sooner than adopt the suggestion that he must have meant hands.

There is no State in the Union in which anti-Lecomp touism and the begus democracy of which Broderick as pired to be one of the chief priests received such an an utilitating blow as in California. By the largest vote eve polled at a State election in the Golden State, where the e was directly presented between national democracy instained by Senator Gwin and Mr. Scott and bep shed at a State election in the coolest State, where the issue was directly presented between national democracy, as sustained by Senator Gwin and Mr. Scott, and bogus democracy, upheld by Mesars. Eroderick and McKibbin, the people triumphantly asserted the former, and indignantly scouted the latter. And yet Mr. Broderick has still the hardinood to stand up in the Senate of the United States and declare that the views of California are those expressed by himself and Senator Dougtas. I have now before me some of the resolutions adopted by the California democracy. They state that "the administration of James Buchanan has been wise, impartial, and patriotic," and they especially endorse his Kanass policy as "particularly sanctioned by democratic precedent, and agreeing with democratic principles." And I have also before me a popular expression of opinion with regard to Mr. Broderick, which reads as follows:

"Ingratitude and treasen are unpardonable offences." Of both Broderick stands convicted. The city that once knew him knows him no more; the party to which he

Of both Broderick stands convicted. The city that once knew him knows him so more; the party to which he pretended to be attached have cast him off; the friends he deserted have dealt with him bitterly, but justly. He turned his back on them once; they turn theirs on him now. Stripped of their support, he is again nothing. Left to his own resources, he sinks back into a mere vulgar maligner of the President, with his bogus robes of office enabling bim to cast dirt even in the Senate chamber of the nation."

ber of the nation."

Mr. Broderick's immediate constituency, the legislature Mr. Broderick's immediate constituency, the legislature of his State, now declare that "he holds his seat contrary to their wishes;" and by a vote of fifty to one call on him to resign. Notwithstanding all this, he dares to contradict Senator Gwin, whose consistent, dignified, and patriotic course in Congress his constituents have seem phatically endorsed and commended, and who, the whole nation knows, truthfully represents the opinions of the ople of California. There can be no doubt that Broderick was most anxious

to produce a different result. He went to California last summer and labored hard to be endorsed and ap-planded, but it may be said of him, in the words of the

To fill like ear: when, contrary, be besrx on all sides, from immunerable tangues, A damad universal bias, the sound or public scorn." We are rather anxious here as to Mexican affairs. The mpression is very widely entertained and the hope ex-pressed that Senor Mata ought to be received, and the

Juarez government recognised as the gover We are encouraged to hope that during the seven days that remain of the present Congress the retrenchment men, Messrs. Hoti and Bobo, may not be able to do much

unage.
The police are actively engaged in looking for Mr. The police are actively engaged in looking for Air. Oscar Field, cashier of the Columbia Bank of Brooklyn, who has suddenly disappeared with \$37,000 in notes and gold belonging to the bank. It is supposed that he got away to California on the hast steamer. He held his office for the last six years, was considered a man of strict regularity and honesty, and leaves a wife and two children utterly unprovided for, evidently ignorant of his whereabouts, and innocent of any participation in his

The meeting of the presidents of the four great rail The meeting of the presidents of the four great rain-roads—Eric, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, and laltimore and Ohi—was far from harmonious. The Hudson River road refuses to be bound by the rules of the con-vention, and the Buffalo and Eric is accused of a viola-tion of the compact. At present, the chances are that there will be a general split, and, if so, you may lock out for a fall in the stock which will charm the hearts of the

IRON SHIPS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT The bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr Fitch, authorizing the adoption of the iron ship and building by the national administration, and the use of American iron in the public works, is attracting a large share of attention in Pennsylvania, if we may judge from the tone of the public journals. The Pennsylva-

nian says of the practical bearing of this measure : nan says of the practical tearing of this measure:

We perceive that even during the last fi-cal year when
labor upon most of the public buildings and works has
been suspended for the want of funds, the national government has applied to the following purpose: Construction of public buildings..... \$4,197,495

Fortifications 2,667,449
Naval steam vessels 841,322 3 394 64 Total

Applying Major Bowman's estimates to these expenditures, and at least \$10,000,000 might have been distributed among the iron men with advantage to the government. In view of these figures, estimates, and reports, may we be permitted to ask if the Pennsylvania iron men will not unite in an effort to secure the adoption of this new democratic policy of protection? But with or without a tariff, this measure cannot fail to attract a large share of attention among the iron masters of the United States. Indeed, the use of American iron is the public works was a vital issue in our last State election. The iron masters of Pennsylvania and of other ion. The iron masters of Pennsylvania and of other states must, therefore, regard with deep concern the novement of Mr. Fitch, of Indiana.

The Enquirer says: Senator Fitch's bill provides that for the future the government engineers shall prefer American iron as a material for house and ship building, and for other purposes, whenever, in view of all the circumstances, it is cheaper or better than any other material, which is all that the iron men demand. It also requires that all contracts with foundrymen, or the workers in iron, shall inches contracts with foundrymen, or the workers in iron, shall involve contracts on their part with makers of iron or the pig men. The object of this provision is to secure the use of American iron, and to incidentally help the iron producer, by keeping up a limited, regular demand, which shall operate as a breakwater against the ruinous fluctuations to which the iron trade is now subject, consequent upon the frequent gluts of the market, and the consequent suspension of all demand for ordinary purposes.

This provision secures to all the iron men a direct p cuniary interest in the bill, and will insure for the futu-the expenditure of eight or ten million of dollars annual of the public money in Pennsylvania, a large proportio of which will be disbursed in Philadelphia, the seat of ire of which will be disbursed in Philadelphia, the seat of iron manufactures. This latter consideration has created quite a sensation not only among the leading manufacturers of iron, but among their workmen, in Pennsylvania, and we shall not be surprised if, in addition to the efforts made to improve the iron trade by Mr. Filch's bill, our Sate legislature should take up the suggestion made by us on the 17th of last month to compel all incorporated companies hereafter chartered to use American iron only in their public works. The hostility to an adequate tarif, solely on political grounds, seems to forbid a hope of dejving the protection that labor requires, and the next less step is to "titually have a juriff by making if for the own State, as we have suggested.

Another paper remarks of protection:

This sterling democratic policy amongs to be growing

This sterling democratic policy appears to be growing in favor with the opposition, if we may judge from the outery mised against the so-call of "Scotch-pipe contract" during the canvass which preceded the last State election, and from the speeches of some of the opposition leaders.

Mr. Cooper, in his recent speech before the Iromaste Association, of this city, speaks of the vast important of this policy of discrimination to the iron interests of a country, without, however, giving credit to its author indeed, a most important feature in the policy of the government, and the attention of the irananufacturers of Philadelphia should be at once directed to it. As the principal seat of the iron manufacturers